dresses for their honeymoon journey, and there has

been made a charming one of white Irish poplin for Princess May. The skirt is of what may be called a

dignified length, and round the very edge of it is a ruche or pleating of the material. Immediately above

It are three rows of crescent scallops embroidered

on the poplin with white and gold silk cord and gold beads. Each end of the crescent is formed by a boss or flower of gold beads, and from the n lines of gold and white cord are carried upward toward

the waist, and the spaces between them are dotted

with four or five of the gold bosses. The short basque of the bodice is also edged with three rows of crescents, one above the other, with lines of cord

carried up so as to emphasize the length of the walst

and slenderness of the figure. A triplet of crescents

placed the reverse way on the bodice meets those lines and the space near filled with gold bosses at inter-

vals, matching the shirt. Princess May prefers to appear as Nature has graciously made her, and

with a little embroidery on them, and over her bodice

will wear a pretty little white poplin mantle with

one row of gold crescents round the edge, another

over the shoulders, and a high, rather full gold em

broidered stand-up collar sioping down toward the front. This mantle has pointed ends in front, and

elling hat worn with this dress has a straw brim

slightly turned up on one side, a crown of rich silk or poplin, and clusters of white roses. It is hoped that Princess May will thus hold out a guiding

that Princess May will thus hold out a guiding finger to Fashion, and that straw hats will be in

vogue again, thereby reviving the straw plait indus-try, which formerly gave profitable employment to

fashion by wearing a straw bonnet on some important

So much for the wedding finery; now for the main

portion of the trouseau. There are many "tailor-built" gowns. One is a very simple fawn tweed, the skirt merely trimmed with a band of the same between the knees and bips, and with three rows of stitching on it.

The double-breasted, short bodice has brown velves collar, revers and buttons and a brown silk vest and

clie, to be worn interchangeably with a blue one. A checked fawn material with an electric-blue line in

it has a jacket bodice open all the way down, and a

very neat electric-blue, long-waisted yest. What may

he called the costume of the period is represented for

Princess May by a three-quarter coat of white diagonal cloth, and a plain skirt of the same with a double

fold all down its left-hand side. To wear with this she has two silk skirts, one blue and the other pink.

The millinery is very pretty. There is a straw hat with real lace turned up over the inside of the brim, and a large rosette of cream velvet. A bonnet

of the capote order has a crown of gold straw, and is

countifully trimmed with bluettes and two rosettes

f reseda velvet, one behind and the other in front

Another capote is of coarse, gold-hued straw, with white lace drawn round from a little knot in front, and ied behind, the ends falling on the hair. The only

other trimming is a pale plak rose with a few green

public occasion.

chews high shoulders; so she simply has coat sleeves

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE FUTURE KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

TO-DAY'S BRIDE, HER NOBLE ANCESTRY AND CHARMING PERSONALITY-THE BRIDE-GROOM'S MANLY CHARACTER AND HIS CAREER AS A SAILOR.

Not often is there a wedding so notable for the importance of the contracting parties as that which is to occur in London to-day: nor among royal weddings is there often one in which the bride and bridegroom are so distinguished both by family rank and by personal worth. Princess May of Teck, who to-day becomes Duchess of York, and will thus one day be Queen of England, has an illustrious ancestry. She is a direct descendant of more than one line of kings, and is kin to nearly every royal and imperial house in Europe. Through both her father and her mother she belongs to the royal stock of England. Her mother, Princess Mary Adelaide, as is well known, is the daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, who was the seventh son of King George III. But her father, the Duke of Teck, is also descended from King George II in the fifth degree. That sovereign had three sons and five daughters; and of these latter the eldest, Anne, Princess Royal, married William V, Prince of Orange. They had a daughter, Caroline, who married Charles, the reigning Prince of Nassau-Weilburg. A daughter of this marriage, the Princess Henriette, married Duke Louis, the second brother of Frederic II, Elector, and after 1806 King, of Wurtemberg. The only son of Duke Louis and his wife was Duke Alexander, who married Claudine, Countess of Rhedey, in Hungary, and by her became the father of Prince Francis Paul Louis Alexander, who was born in 1837, and in 1863 received the princely appellation of Teck-from an old eastle near the Danube-with the title of "Durch-laucht," or Screne Highness. The Dake of Teck is thus the great-great-great-grandson of King George II, and the Duchess of Teck, is great-greatgranddaughter of the same monarch. The Duke of Teck was married to the Princess Mary Adelaide at Kew in 1866, and in the following year to-day's bride was born to them. In another direction, moreover, the Princess

comes from another ancient line of kings. Her father's mother, Claudine, Countess of Rhedey, was descended directly from the Hungarian dynasty, the Kings of Arpad, the oldest royal dynasty, the Kings of Arpad, the oldest royal house in Europe. The founder of the Rhedey family was Aba Samu, a descendant of Arpad himself, who married the sister of Stephen, the first King of Hungary, and himself became Stephen's successor as "Apostolic King" of that realm. During the centuries that followed the Counts of Rhedey formed a powerful dynasty, exercising princely sway over a portion of Transylvania. In the terrible religious wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries they took up with much energy the cause of the Reformation. The struggle between the Protestants and Roman Catholics gle between the Protestants and Roman Catholics ended, as far as the Kingdom of Hungary was concerned, in the practical subjection of the former to the Emperor Leopold; and from that time the Counts of Khedey, deprived of their position as rulers, are only heard of as great nobles living a quiet life on their estates. The Duke of Teck's grandfather, the last but one of the male line, died many years ago, and his estates went to a cousin, on whose death, in 1869, the Counts of Rhedey came to an end. On the other hand, the Duke of Teck's father

had several sisters. One of these married the Archduke Joseph, late Palatine of Hungary, brother of the Emperor Francis, and thus became the mother of the Queen the Belgians, of the present Archduke Joseph, the Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian Army: and of the Archduchess Elizabeth, the mother of Archduke Frederick and of the Queen Regent Spain. The other sisters were Princess Paulina, who married her first cousin-William I, of Wurtemburg; Princess Amelia, who married the reigning Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and Prinless Elizabeth, who married the Margrave o Eaden-a title which, has now become merged in that of Grand Duke. The Duke's grandfather's sister married the Emperor Paul of Russia, and another sister was the first wife of the Emperor Francis.

But these things, however interesting to the historian, the genealogist, and the ultra-tuftnunter, move not the people of England so much | ent to the British throne. as the fact that Princess May, their future Queen, is an English girl, in noble spirit worthy to adorn a throne, and in gentleness and grace an onor to all womanhood. She is not only "the daughter of a hundred earls," or more than earls; she is also emphatically, for her own sake, "one

THE SAILOR PRINCE.

Prince George, the Duke of York, is the bridegroom of to-day. Hitherto Dukes of York have been proverbially either unpopular or unfortu-There is no succession of English princes figuring less creditably in history. A brilliant exception to the rule, however, bids fair to be found in the prince who was born at Marlborough House in 1865. From his early childhood he has presented a striking contrast to his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence. The latter was pule, pensive, retiring, but with a singular grace for manner and deportment that never afterward forsook him: the other was ruddy of countenance, full of brightness and brusque vivacity. The features of the elder were finely vacity. The features of these of his father. cut, in close resemblance to those of his father at the same early age. Prince George, on the other hand, bears a striking likeness to the Princess of Wales's sister, the Princess Dagmar. Princess of Wales's sister, the Princess Dagmar, the present Empress of Russia, not only in the ling of foundation stone, and making short speeches

youngest cadet ever admitted to service. two years they were on the training-ship Dartmouth, the younger winning a reputation for athletic prowess unusual for his age. Then, on July 15, 1879, they set out on their famous three years' voyage in the Bacchante. They visited the West Indies, South America, the Cape, Ausfralia, Fiji, Japan, China, Singapore and Ceylon. The Bacchante was then ordered through the Suez Canal into the Mediterranean, and a considerable period of time was spent by the Princes in Egypt, the Holy Land and Greece during the spring of 1882. After returning to England Prince George went with his brother to Switzerland. They re-sided at Lausanne for six months. Then, on May 1, 1883, Prince George was appointed midshipman to the Canada, which was then commissioned for service on the North American and West Indian stations. Besides visiting many other places in the Dominion and North America, he ascended the St. Lawrence in her as far as Montreal. During the ensuing winter the Canada cruised among the West Indian islands, and visited Demerara and British Guiana. Shortly after this Prince George became the senior midshiman in the service, and was waiting till his age allowed him

like anybody else. Every sub-lieutenant has to pass five examinations, one each in seamanship, in navigation, in torpedo, in gunnery and in pilotage. In four of these Prince George achieved the unusual distinction of obtaining a first class. and thus won his promotion to lieutenant's rank on October 8, 1885.

A GALLANT YOUNG SEAMAN.

Farly in the following year he was assigned to service on the Thunderer, in the Mediterranean, and then in the Dreadwought, on which latter ship he became lieutenant on August 25, 1886. There he served until April 26, 1888, when he



was transferred to the flagship Alexandra, on which his uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, was Admiral. Thus he completed three successful years of service in the Mediterraneau, and then returned to England for another course of training in gunnery at Portsmouth. His next appointment at sea was on February 1, 1889, on the Northumberland, flagship of the Channel Squadron. He took part in the naval manoeuvres of that year, as commander of a torpede boat. In the course of the manoeuvres another torpede boat disabled her screw off the coast of Ireland, and was in danger of drifting on to a lee shore. The sea was running high, and there was a stiff gale blowing. Prince George was sent to her assistance. The task was a most difficult one, owing to the delicate construction of such boats. He showed, however, such skill, judgment and nerve in approaching, securing with wire hawser after several hours effort and ultimately towing the disabled craft into safety, as won him high praise. the Northumberland, flagship of the Channel

The Admiralty ordered the Prince, on May 6. brother, who had fallen a victim to pneumonia.



PRINCESS MAY OF TECK. That occurrence made him the second heir-appar-

CHARACTER OF A FUTURE KING.

"From his earliest days at sea," says a recent writer in "The English Illustrated Magazine," Prince George has ever been a thoroughly efficient and also a most popular officer, not only with his comrades in the gunroom or the ward room, but also with all the men over whom he has had command. As a midshipman he was always keen to do all in his power to render the boat's crew or the gun intrusted to his charge the smartcrew or the gan intrusted to his energe the shartest and best-handled in the ship; as a heatenant he was always flive to all the individual characters of the men of his division. These who showed themselves neat, steady, smart, and eager to fulfil their duties and get on, he was ever ready to encourage by word and sympathy and helping hand.

the present Empress of Russia, not only in the general form and cast of countenance, but also in detail of feature and expression.

Throughout their beyhood the two were constant companions. An extraordinary intimacy and sympatiny existed between them, and each exerted a marked influence over the other. Together they entered the navy as cadets, on June 5, 1877. Prince George had only reached the required age two days before, and was perhaps the youngest eadet ever admitted to service. For



THE ARCHRISHOP OF CANTERBURY. the British Empire is already very wide. India

the British Empire is already very wide. India to present himself for his examination as subletuenant. This he did on the earliest day possible, namely, his nineteenth birthday, June 3, 1884, when he obtained a first class in scamanship. On returning home he at once joined, as all sub-lieutenants have to do, the Naval College at Greenwich for further instruction, and subsequently went on the ship Excellent at Portequently. Here he went through the course exactly menth. Here he went through the course exactly

cal common-sense, simple in his tastes, and like his late brother, singularly free from any trace of self-esteem or conceit, most considerate for the feelings of others, willing to learn from all, generous and open-handed, yet careful and frugal on his own account, for his private allowance has up to now been moderate. His fellow countrymen may patiently await and watch the further development of such a character with strong faith and with large hope."

HOME OF THE HAPPY PAIR.

YORK HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

THE HONEYMOON TO BE SPENT AT SANDRINGHAM -A GLIMPSE OF THE LONDON HOME OF

THE DURE AND DUCHESS. After their welding to-day the princely pair wil proceed to York cottage, at Sandringham, to spend the honeymoon. Thereafter they will make their home in St. James's Palace, in apariments which the Duke of Clarence selected and partly fitted up for his own use. They are the apartments occupied by the late venerable Duchess of Cambridge. The draw ing-room, in the Duchess's time, was called the China-Room," from the fact of the walls being decor ated with rare old Japanese and Chinese falonce of a red velvet background. It is now a med raises room, thirty-six by awenty five feet in dimensions. The walls are panelled in slik brocads of an exquisite shade of green, and at the extreme end hangs a beautial piece of old tape-try. Adjoining, and in the rear, are the equerry's bedroom, papered in pink and white, the lady in waiting's beiroom, and, with printese-colored wall paper.

The dinling-room, as described by a writer in "The

panied by Handel's "Occasional March," and the procession of the royal family by the march from Handel's "sciple," The "Imperial March, "composed by Sir Arthur Sulfivan for the recent opening of the Imperial Institute, has been to a certain extent tevised and shortened by the composer, and it will accompany the procession of the Queen. For the company the procession of the Queen, For the company the procession of the procession of the Royal brides in England always start in white dresses for their honermoon journey, and there has company the procession of the Queen. For the procession of the bridegreem has been chosen the march in G by the late Henry Smart, while the procession of the bride will be accompanied by the brided music from Wegner's "Lohengrin," The whole

A ROYAL WARDROBE.

THE WEDDING OUTFIT OF A FUTURE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

they are tucked under a white satin waistband fastened by a rosette under the left arm. The trav-THE PRODUCT OF BRITISH AND IRISH INDUSTRY

A similar feeling of patriotism to that shown t large number of women and children. Queen Adelaide, the wife of William IV, originally set this

close at hand, her sitting room, peasant and bright, the German Emperor when he insisted that every with printese-colored wall paper.

The dining-room, as described by a writer in "The native materials in the Fatherland has actuated the Angle American Times," is about the same size. It is lighted by four windows, and has a high white Duchess of Teck and her fair daughter in preparing

a supply of wine glasses, etc. The windows are but the above the level of the pavement, and open to observation therefrom. This inconvenience, how ever, will be obviated by means of close-flitting French curtains and outside flower boxes.

May went down to a manufactory in Spitalfields and inspected the process of slik weaving, and it is from

dor's court leads to the principal rooms on the first floor. At the extreme west end the furthest corner of the police, in fact—is the Duke's bedroom, finwith bathroom beyond, adjoins it. This was a conser-vatory in the Inte Duchess's time, and always well supplied with beautiful flowers, amid which a spacking fountain was ever playing. It still retains the old bow-window, with miniature panes, and the on-large square class was inserted by the late Duke of Clarence, so that he could see up and down the court below. This room, like that of the Duchess, is, with the exception of the manogany fittings, en

curious little recesses such as are frequently seen in old country houses, being very handy for holding a supply of wine grasses, etc. The windows are but being spent in the executry has produced quite a

tollers have come. The silver laces for the latter dresses were also ordered from a firm of East End windows. The walls are papered in a delicate shade of blue, the pattern large and effective. The ample beight slateen feet-and the abundance of this control for their aim has hear been feet and the abundance of the control for their aim has hear been feet and the abundance of the control for their aim has hear been feet and the abundance of the control for their aim has hear been feet and the abundance of the control for their aim has hear been feet and the control for the control for the control feet and the control feet and the control feet are the control feet and the control feet and the control feet are the control feet and the control feet and the control feet are the control feet and the control feet and the control feet are the control feet and the control feet and the control feet are the control feet and the control feet and the control feet are the control feet and the control feet and the control feet are the control feet and the control feet and the control feet are the control feet and the control feet and the control feet are the control feet and the control feet are the control feet and the control feet are the control feet are the control feet and the control feet are the control feet and the control feet are th height—sixteen feet—and the abundance of light pro-duce an airy and pleasant effect, materially en-hanced by the unrelieved actions. Is the bathroom for the Duckess, preity, taking and sowns of the ten fair mades and cousins who well planned. The woodwork is malogony, out of this leads her dressing room, painted white; the tall receptacles for dresses and all the accessories small town nestled in lovely scenery of chalk bills.

dominate. The bright vel is also of Honton, and a there of the dominate of diamonds is worn, with a few sprays of orange blossoms tircked in here and there in the coils and curis of Princess May's beauty brown hair. The bridge of the dress is low, and the sleeves short puffs, but, when all is said and done, a wedding dress which is always white, and always made up of the dress is low, and always made up of the dress is low, and always made up of the dress which is always white, and always made up of the bine ponger trimmed with wide Valenchemes lace. Now come two indispensable segments of this dress which is always white, and always made up

rooden ando of quaint nesten, harmonizing well with Journey of the United Kingdom has been ransacked

> Deciside, in which the Queen scene to the delight.
>
> The lace in Princess May's trousseau is exquisite, some lovely lengths of the finest Irish point were supplied through houses in Belfast and Dublin. The becombine lace from Exeter comprised a long piece of needle-made rose point as perfect in design and workmanship as any made under the anspices of the great Colbert bimself. There is also some fine Hontiton point in a design of rose, and small floral sprays, and a flounce and granitures in old Flemish style. In which the scrolls and flowers are exquisitely work.
>
> Decidedly the creams of the bride's evening gowns have been made in Dublin, and so many have been ordered there, and such beautiful poplins have been specially woven, that freland may well be said to have had the lion's share this time. have had the lion's share this time.
> Some charming costumes have been made for the royal bride by a house in Dublin. All were specially designed, and a yacuting gown of thick navy-blue serge, relieved by broad, white braid liberally mixed with gold, is one of the smartest of its kind. The skirt is rather full, but particularly well proportioned, and has two raws of the braid round the bottom. Several rows of the braid are laid across the st James's, was made in cottages at Amersham, a floned, and has two raws of the train round the small town nestled in lovely scenery of chalk hills and beech woods, and the adjacent villages.
>
> The wedding gown is of this lovely white broade eaven in spitalifields, and is draped and trimmed with orange blossoms and the finest Haniton point lace, being in designs in which white roses predominate. The bridail veil is also of Honiton, and a mara of diamonds is worn, with a few sprays of the popular balso exquisite, the entire front bein made in according pleated slik muslin, the exact shad made in according pleated slik musling pleated slik mus

> > A tea-jacket with the pretitest front imaginable is of ciel bine pongee trimmed with wide Valenciennes lace.
> >
> > A great poplin weaver of Dublin produced a splendid brocaded design of white callas and foliage on a light pea-green ground, with plain pea-green poplin to make up with it. This design is not likely to be brought out again for some years.
> >
> > Another Dublin house made some delightful evening tellers. One is entirely of white and silver brocade, rich enough to stand alone. The skirt is plain, but trimmed with narrow satin bands embroidered with sliver, and bands of a similar kind are used on the crossover bodies. A piece of rare old lace falling from the shoulders harmonizes perfectly with the gown. Two splendid dresses are made of the fash-lonable mirror velvet, one in a sheeny blush green, and the other in old rose with a glint of amber running through it. Another of pale blue brocade might be said to combine all the colors of the rainbow, for it is covered with a design of maidenhair ferns, moss, rose-bads, plaks and hellotropes. A second blue brocade, made up for a dinner gown, has bunches of small pink roses and foliage on alternate stripes of satin and slik, besides which there is a blue pattern all over it. The flounce is of wide blue satin ribbon folded over and gathered, giving the effect of two flounces. This ribbon is also folded about the rounded basque, and in the front of the bodiec the slik is formed into a loow, edged with soft, fluffy feather trimming. A most elegant pink satin dress is embroidered round three parts of the skirt with crystal beads and sliver, below which falls a fringe of silver and crystal beads reaching the hem. Narrower embroidery of the same kind edges the train, as well as the neck and rounded basque of the corsage, and from this last falls a fringe like that at the bottom of the dress. A quanti-looking gown is a brocade with cream ground, and bunches of blue, old gold and Chartreuse green flowers. These three colors are exactly matched in salin ribboon, and a pleated with cream ground, and bunches of bine, old gold and chartrense green flowers. These three colors are exactly matched in salln ribbons, and a pleated flounce of each goes round the bottom of the trained skirt. A large bow of the brocade on the left-hand skirt, quite new, and the bodice is trimmed with satin ribbons and lovely Irish lace.

SECRETARY CARLISLE TRYING TO THEOW MUD A strong effort has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to throw mud at Surveyor George the statutes, he could not legally turn over th secrets of his office to a set of men unauthorized by law and legally powerless. The Secretary of the Treasury sent out a statement on Tuesday in which he made reference to an alleged interview of the Surveyor's. Throughout all of these proceedings the surveyor has refused absolutely to consent to an interview, and that statement as to an interview with him consequently is untrue. It has been learned that Charles S. Fairchild, the former Secretary of the Treasury, who was supposed to have sent the note to the surveyor ordering him to furnish a mass of political information which the Democratic sples, informers and detectives were after, knew nothing of the note until long after it had been sent. I was written and signed by an employe of Secretary

artisle's quartet of spies, informers and detective Mr. Lyon refused to discuss the subject yester day, further than to say that he had not given an interview to any newspaper r in either before or after he decided not to recognize the Carlist quartst, of which Charles S. Falschild, the ex-secretary of the Treasury; ex-Collecter Daniel Magons and Fondexter Dunn are members.

NEW YORK COMMANDS AT CHICKAMAUGA. Albany, July 5 .- Governor Flower to-day, under the authority conferred by Chapter 726 of the laws of this year, appointed General Daniel Butterfield, of New-York City; Colonel Lewis R. Stegman, of Brooklyn, York City; Colonel Lewis R. Stegman, of Brooklyn, and Clinton Beckwith, of Herkimer, Commissioners to mark the positions of the New-York regiments, batteries and independent organizations engaged in the battles of Chickamanga and Chattanooga. Three-thousand dollars is appropriated for the expenses of these Commissioners, who are to co-operate with the National Commission. MR. SPRINGER'S CHANCES.

WILL SOME ONE ELSE GET THE LEADER. SHIP OF THE HOUSE!

THE SANGAMON STATESMAN PREPARING A TARIFF MEASURE THAT IS LOADED FOR BIG GAME

-NO MORE " POPGUNS" FOR HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 5.—Everybody in Washington who feels an interest in the prospects of the Democratio party or in the welfare and prosperity of the countrywo widely different things-is asking: "What's the matter with Springer? Why does he remain silent ?" Nobody seems to be aware of the fact that the Sangamon statesman has been hard at work ever since the expiration of the LIId Congress in the preparation of a great tariff measure with which he purposes to electrify the country and incidentally to vindicate his right to the chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means, which the quidnuncs seem unanimously disposed to wrest from him. Springer has taken his party at its word, and he proposes to offer it a bill which, if enacted, will destroy Protection, root and branch. He will fire no more "popgun" cartridges against that "citadel of iniquity"; not he. It is understood that when he visited the World's Fair at Chicago and gazed upon the monster gun from Krupp's foundry, he softly whispered to himself: "That's just about the size of the tariff bill I am building, and with which I will astonish those fellows in Washington when Congress assembles."

No, "there's nothing the matter with Springer."
He is ready and eager for the fray, whether it begins in August or September, and he expects to lead it as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. What if he did say, only a little more than a year ago, that "Grover Cleveland, if nominated, cannot be elected"! Did not Crisp and Bourke Cockran and scores, nay hundreds, of other Democratic leaders, who are now in high favor with Grover Cleveland and his Adminstration, say the same thing? Why, then, should the Administration, which is "coaching" Judge Crisp in the matter of the House committees, object to Springer's reappointment as chairman? And will the coming speaker, who owed his first election to that office, according to Grover Cleveland's partisans, to the Sanganon statesman, turn his back upon him now!

There is not a more fluent, radical and sincere, if indeed there is an abler Free Trader in Congress than William M. Springer. Moreover, he is the original ploneer "tariff reformer" of his generation, compared with whom Cleveland, Carlisle and the rest who have adopted his opinions are of mere mushroom growth. Mr. Springer, when chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and in poor health, found time to write, compile and cause to be published a volume of more than 400 octavo pages, entitled "Tariff Re-form the Paramount Issue." In this exhaustive and valuable work the fact appears that on February 2, 1871, more than twenty-two years ago, the author, who was then a member of the lower house of the Illino's Legislature, offered a resolution declaring that "all systems of taxation for protection and all class legislation and monopolies are wrong in principle and contrary to the spirit of free institutions." In a footnote the author modestly observes that the foregoing embodies in effect the policy affirmed by the Demoother trimming is a pale pink rose with a few green leaves.

The Scotch portion of the royal trousseau is represented by the honespans bought by the Duchess of feck at the sale of Scottish Industries held in Mr. Astor's beautiful London house.

There are also several representative Scotch garments, such as a Cawdor cape of Harris homespan, lined throughout, hood and all, with checked kerseymere, and with two straps crossed over the chest, so as to allow of throwing the cape open without its falling off the shoulders. A double-breasted flume jucket, with a yoke and collar bridded in Greek key pattern, this tightly, and is in a becoming shade of drab. An Abergedule sheveless coat of invisible check with a detachable cape, and small overage on the top of it, will clothe the Princess from head to feet, and enable her to brave the cold, wet weather on Doesside, in which the Queen seems to take such great delight. eratic party at the National Convention in Chicago in 1892." From the doctrine he then espoused Springer has never swerved. He has preached it and voted to establish it during the last eighteen years as a memher of the House of Representatives. Must so ripe and experienced and zealous a Free-Trade statesman be sent to the rear in order to give room to a mere tyro, so to speak, whose service in Congress, like that of Mr. Wilson, of West Virgina, covers a period of only eight years? But it is objected to Springer that he is a free

But it is objected to Springer that he is a free silver man. Well, so are Crisp and Bynum and Mc-Millin and Breckinridge and nearly all the other Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives. At least, they were only five or six months ago, when most of them voted against the consideration of the bill to repeal the buillion-purchase provisions of the existing silver law. It is said they have changed their minds since February, Perhaps Mr. springer also has changed his mind on that question. He is certainly sound on the "parameunt issue," and, moreover, the Ways and Means Committee, of which he expects and deserves to be chairman on the score of age and experience, if not of gratitude, will have nothing to do with the framing of a bill to repeal the Silver Purchase law, or with its management in the House.

COST OF THE HOLIDAY TO CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 5 .- Aside from the celebration at the World's Fair grounds, yesterday was the liveliess Fourth of July Chicago has had in recent years. Fortyone people were injured by powder, and three of them—Andrew Burns, William Kattelle, thirteen years of age, and Dennis Healey, an electrician were fatally injured. Burns was hit by a stray bul-Young Kattelle was standing near a two-pound an of powder when a spark fell into it, and Healey touched off a cannon with a match. Both of Healey's wes were blown out. The fire department was on the jump all day, there having been 115 alarms up to 11 .30 last night. The aggregate loss will amount to \$200,000. In addition to the casualties incident to the day, there were two murders, Mrs. Philomena Findano being stabbed by her drunken son-in-law, Joseph Irvin, and Albert Lyons being shot through the head by Albert Green. Lyons was murdered while trying to stop Green, who was running from a

NO PENSIONS READY FOR THE VETERANS. Des Moines, Iowa, July 5.-There was almost &

panic among pensioners here this morning. Five or six hundred old soldiers are now crowded around the Federal building. It seems that the noney for the regular quarterly payment has not yet been received, although Agent Marine made the requisition June 26. The amount required is about \$2,100,000. When the first-comers were told there was no money for them as yet, fear took possession them and spread like wildfire among the rapidly arriving pensioners, including men and women. Some one made them believe the payment of pensions had been summarily stopped by Cleveland, and that added fury to fear. The more intelligent have been trying to quiet others. The old soldiers say they will remain around the Federal building until money

ARRESTED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

William W. Badger, of No. 178 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Upham on an order signed by Judge Henry Bischoff, jr., of the Court of Common Pleas, charged with breach of prom-ise. The plaintiff was Miss Emily Stankowitch, of No. 202 East Sixtleth-st., a music teacher, who swore in her complaint that on March 11 last Badger promised to marry her. Now he refuses to do so, she The plaintiff asserts that she is about sponsible for her condition, and demands \$10,000 damages for her loss of social position and disappointment. The defendant deposited a certified check for \$500 in the Sheriff's hands and was released.

STATE SANITARY INSPECTORS TO BEGIN WORK.

Albany, July 5 .- The six sanitary inspectors appointed by the State Board of Health last week met at the rooms of the board here to-day and were instructed by Dr. Balch, the secretary of the board, as to their Each inspector has from six to twelve countles to look after, and they will visit every city and village within this extensive district and report in writing to the State Board the sanitary conditions throughout the State, especially along the borders, with recommendations, and also report upon the workings of local boards of health. The inspectors will start on their work to-morrow, and it is expected will con-tlete their labors by September 15. Each inspector will receive a salary of \$200 a month and expenses.

NO ANSWER FROM THE MANHATTAN.

Another delay has been decided upon by the Man-hattan Railway Company in giving an answer to the propositions of the Rapid Transit Commission. The ecutive Committee of the Manhattan Company met at noon yesterday in the offices of the company, at No. 71 Breadway. Russell Sage said after the meet-tag that if the company should be required to answer the propositions of the Rapid Transit Commission now the company would be obliged to reject the proposition. It had been informally announced that the company would be ready with its answer on or before July 10, but yesterday it was said that it was not likely that the company would be ready to answer the propositions before next month. According to the terms of the propositions of the Commission an

the terms of the propositions of the Commission an answer must be made by the company on or before July 10.

A meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission will be held on next Monday unless something of importance to the Commission occurs before then,



UKE OF TECK, THE DUCHESS OF TECK PRINCE ADOLPHUS OF TECK, PRINCE SEORGE, PRINCESS MAY AND PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK.

the wardrob-rooms. The garments of ordinar-people, however wealthy, can be stowed away in com-paratively small compass; but these upon whom the burden of royalty falls, with its demands for grea-

one, will be used by her two dressers as much ting room.

This home of the Prince and Princess will hence forth be known as York House. It is only a short distance from Marthorough House, the urban residence of the Prince of Wales. TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The marriage ceremony will occur to day, 10 chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, a little after the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, a little after the stroke of noon. The Archbishop of Canterbury will officiate, and the services will be fully choral. While the conferentian are assembling Dr. Creser will play various pieces upon the organ, and among other things a wedding march specially composed for the occasion by binuself. There will in all be five processions up the chapel. The first, being the procession of the Archbishop, the clergy and the choir, will be accom-

the most private portion of the house, namely I with more or less destly lace, does not allow of utch variation.

> The bride-maids, who are the ten young unmarried dincesses, sisters and consins of the Duke of York, ad a little less nearly related to the bride, are the Princesses Victoria and Mand of Wales, Princesses Victoria, Alexandra and Beatrice of Edinburgh Victoria, Alexandra and Heatrice of Edinburgh, Frincesses Margaret and Victoria Patricia of Connanciat, Princess Victoria of chleswig-Holstein, Princess Victoria Eugenie of Bartenberg, and one of the daughters of Prince and Princess Louis of Batten-berg. Five of them are grown up and five are little anes. The frocks of the latter are short, and made of white satin with a chiffon flounce round the

bottom headed with silver late. The low bodies are pinched off at the top with pleated white chiffon, kept in place by sliver lace; the sleeves are short puffs, and on each little shoulder is a pink rose. White eatin sashes round the waist are fied with bows and ends beland. The elder Princesses have long white satin dresses cut so as to sweep the ground, though the backs of the skirts could hardly be called trains. The chiffen founces are headed with silver lace,

the basques outlined with it, and it is placed all